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WATCH THE SUBSCRIPTION DATE ON YOUR PAPER

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DISTRICT OR STOCK COMPANY?

Give the colored gentleman in the woodpile time enough, and he will disclose his presence by sticking out his head to see if anyone is looking for him.

The frantic opponent of an irrigation district and proponent of the great scheme of catching a new generation of suckers with water stock says it is "hinted" by advocates of the district plan that all claims against the C. D. Co., except the Southern Pacific's are to be resisted, and he gravely denounces as an enemy to the valley anyone that opposes payment of the salt works judgment and the Boaz Duncan bond claim.

Advocates of the district plan are not considering these claims at all, knowing that the litigation growing out of them must be settled by the courts, or by compromise, before negotiations for acquisition of the water system can be begun by a district. It is up to the Southern Pacific to get a clear title to the system and then sell it at a fair price to the people of the valley, and the best thing the people can do is to keep out of that tangle of litigation and let the railroad attend to it.

Possibly the salt works people and the bond-holders think they could get more out of a company of farmers than they are likely to get in a winding-up of the affairs of the C. D. Co. by a receiver. Their journalistic ally figures the price of peace to the farmers at "a million or so," which would allow for some very pretty commissions.

Should the Southern Pacific, after settling all claims and buying in the system at receiver's sale, place an excessive valuation upon the property, an irrigation district could invoke the right of eminent domain and have the price determined by the courts. A private corporation could acquire the system only on such terms as the vendor should see fit to exact.

An ample supply of water is as vitally necessary to every other inhabitant of the valley as to the irrigator, and it is just that all should be taxed to acquire the system. The whole burden should not be borne by the farmer, nor should the farmer alone have a voice in the management of water business. The voters of the county as a whole probably are as competent to select district officers as to choose county officers, and certainly better results have been secured by the votes of citizens in county government than by the votes of stock in mutual water company government.

It is for the people of Imperial County to determine whether they want such management as that of the old C. D. Co., and of Number One continued in water affairs by a stock company, or are ready to take control of the irrigation business as a public utility and manage it as they manage other public business through elected representatives and servants responsible to the people.

ROOSEVELT ON SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Roosevelt has said in one of his recent speeches that he believes the great issue now before the people is the doing away with special privilege in all its forms. Presumably he thinks he believes that special privilege in all its forms should be abolished, but we do not think he believes anything of the sort or that he uses the term "special privilege" with accurate understanding or careful regard for its definition.

Private ownership of land, the essence of which is the power to exclude others from its use, is the greatest of all special privileges; the term land being used in its broadest meaning and including all natural sources of wealth. An individual or a corporation "owns" great tracts of coal land and neither uses nor permits others to use the coal. The power to hold that coal out of use is a special privilege created by the law and protected by the state. Proudhon defined property as "possession plus privilege" and proved irrefutably that property so defined is robbery. The abolition of privilege connotes inevitably the abolition of the state.

Mr. Roosevelt does not believe government should be abolished. On the contrary he would extend the scope of the state's interference with the individual for the benefit or protection of society. That is the essence of state socialism. Abolition of privilege is the basic idea of philosophical anarchism. Mr. Roosevelt is not an anarchist, although we have heard him called that in private and with vitriolic vehemence by some malefactors of great wealth, who honestly believe themselves to be benefactors of mankind and saviors of society.

A TALE OF TWO RIVERS.

The Federal government has spent \$250,000 to divert the waters of the Calaveras river away from the city of Stockton, whose streets sometimes were overflowed to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. The Federal government did not ask the people of the city of Stockton to pay any part of the cost of the work; there was no passing of the hat by Uncle Sam. The Cal-

averas river is a little stream of no national significance, and the work done upon it was for the benefit of a prosperous city.

The Colorado river is a stream of great importance to two nations and several states, and it is vitally necessary that it be controlled. Congress has appropriated a million dollars for levees to prevent the river from doing immense and irreparable damage in two states, and Uncle Sam proposes to pass the hat among the struggling farmers of the desert to get his money back.

RECEIVER SUES FOR RENTALS.

(Continued from page 1.)

suspended and the machines have been out of commission for some time. Engineer Clarke has advised Receiver Holabird that the Alamo channel needs immediate attention and that dredging should be resumed. It is possible that \$50,000 may have to be expended to dredge the Alamo and avert another water shortage.

Obviously the receiver cannot do the work necessary to maintain the canal system in efficient condition unless he has sufficient money to pay for it, and the only source of revenue available to him is the sale of water to the mutual companies, the sale of receiver's certificates being no longer possible.

Upon the appointment of the Receiver on December 13th, 1909, he found that under agreements between the various Mutual Water Companies and the California Development Company, water was being delivered at 50 cents per acre foot, and the bills presented on July 1st for all water delivered prior to that date, and on January 1st for water delivered during the last six months of each calendar year. Imperial Water Company No. 5 was an exception, as, owing to litigation prior to the Receivership, collections were made monthly in advance for all water delivered.

The Receiver did not know when appointed whether contracts for water sold for 50 cents per acre foot were profitable contracts or not, nor did he know that any of the Water Companies would refuse from any cause to pay promptly on July 1st for water delivered.

Eight and one-half months have elapsed since the Receiver was appointed. During the first six months and seventeen days, the expenses for maintenance and operation were \$173,724.52 in excess of the revenues during that period, the difference being met by the sale of Receiver's certificates.

On August 26th, the accounts of the Receiver showed that since July 1st extraordinary expense of maintenance in constructing a temporary dam across the Colorado river and in buying and operating a dredge in the intake canal, and other necessary work, amounted to \$84,298.25.

Current expenses, which may be augmented by unexpected items, for the period between Aug. 1, 1910 and Jan. 1, 1911, are estimated at more than \$100,000. There are structures also, that should be rebuilt. Sharp's heading and the five delivery gates west of Heber are temporary wooden

structures, likely to fail at any time, and in the opinion of engineers should be replaced with permanent concrete structures, the cost of which was estimated by Engineer F. C. Herrmann at \$80,000.

Receiver Holabird is emphatic in his condemnation of the policy of building temporary structures, which opponents of the receivership have sought and are still seeking to impose upon him. The only permanent concrete structures in the system, except the gates at Hanlon heading, have been constructed during the receivership, and Col. Holabird says it would be nothing less than criminal to waste money on wooden structures.

The refusal of Mutual Companies 6 and 8 to pay for water delivered has impaired seriously the receiver's resources. He states that the unpaid bills of 6 and 8 amount to 12½ per cent of the total water revenues up to July 1, 1910, and that as he has no authority in law to sell water on credit, he is obliged to require payment monthly in advance from all companies from this time. It has been demonstrated that the water revenues at 50 cents an acre foot are insufficient to meet the expenses of operation and maintenance of the system, including the absolutely necessary cost of putting the system in safe condition, and therefore the contracts between the mutual companies and the C. D. Co., are not profitable.

The Receiver has been advised by his attorney that no contract or agreement between the Water Companies and the California Development Company, is binding upon the Receiver if such contract or agreement is unprofitable.

METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Regular church services have been resumed at the El Centro Methodist Church, with Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m.; preaching services at 11 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m. and preaching services at 8 p. m. Tomorrow Rev. D. K. Burnham will preach at the morning service on the subject of "The Source of True Courage," and his evening subject will be "Pitching the Tent Toward Sodom." Epworth League will be led by Forest Fisher.

A. FINK BUILDS COTTAGE.

A. Fink is erecting a four-room cottage with bath and modern conveniences on Railroad avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. He expects to occupy it as his home. Mrs. Fink will come from Los Angeles the first of October to spend the winter here.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR TAX COLLECTOR

Having received the Republican nomination for Tax Collector of the county, I respectfully solicit the support and votes of the citizens of Imperial county at the general election.

PAUL BOMAN.

FOR AUDITOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Auditor of Imperial County, subject to the approval of the voters at the November election.

S. M. BIXBY.

FOR SUPERVISOR

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for Supervisor for the Second District, subject to the decision of the voters at the November election.

A. H. MOFFETT.

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Second District, subject to the will of the voters at the November election.

U. S. HANDLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for supervisor of the third district, subject to the approval of the voters at the November election.

CLARKE H. BRADSHAW.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the position of Tax Collector of Imperial County, subject to the will of the voters at the November election.

HARRY E. MILLER.

J. S. LAREW

Democratic Nominee for

District Attorney

of Imperial County. Election, November 8, 1910.

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There Is One Who Can Come Back

All sporting writers to the contrary notwithstanding. One who has outlived all past champions and who will be going fine when the present stars are stopped. His condition is always "pink" and perfect; his strength amazing; his endurance beyond all comprehension; his ability to assimilate punishment a revelation. His opponents find experience, science, ring generalship and speed alike unavailing; to resist him is vane; to oppose him is folly; to yield to him is necessity; he will prevail; he must be served.

One may feint him into position and swing to his jaw; one may use upper cuts, right crosses, left crosses and jabs; one may land on his solar plexus and jolt his slats; one may wrestle in the clinches, use the shoulder or knee; one may knock him down and trample on him; one may drive a herd of Texas steers over him when down; and after one has exhausted one's sagacity, art and strength, he will rise and stand erect again.

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